The Times Dispatch DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1905.

This earthly life, when seen hereafter from heaven, will seem like an hour passed long age, and dimly remembered; that long, laborious, full of Joys and sorrow as it is, it will have dwindled down to a mere point, hardly visible to the far-reaching ken of the disembodied spirit.

LONGFELLOW.

Pledges Personal and Political.

"Our Richmond contemporary is very emphatic in its assertions that individ-ual Democrats should be bound by any ual Democrats should be bound by any pledge they may have been compelled to make at a Democratic primary. No matter whether the individual is afterwards convinced that the candidates nominated are unworthy and the conducting of the primary dishonest, the votor should sacredly keep the enforce pledge. The Times-Dispatch says he cannot escape the responsibility of this "self-assumed obligation." If he dodges or shirks he is a dishonest man, accord-"self-assumed onigations man, according to the ethics of The Times-Dispatch.
"Our Richmond contemporary is not emphatic and earnest in its views as to

emphatic and earness in the sacredness and inviolability of pledges made by its party in platforms and by its party leaders on the hustings. The Times-Dispatch not only approof the violation by the Democratic pa of the violation by the Democratic party of its pledge to give free shooks to the free schools, but it denounces that pledge as demagogic and socialistic. The Dispatch didn't treat the pledge that way when it was made in 1885. Nor does The Times-Dispatch make any objection to the perfidious conduct of its party in viciating the repeated pledge to submit the new Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, and of its scient pledge that white men should not held disfranchised. According to the very convenient othics of The Times-Dispatch, it is hideously immoral for an be district the control of the principle of the Dispatch, it is hideously immoral for an honest man to break a pledge given at a Democratic primary, even after he has become dispusted with the principle of that party. But has become disgusted with the principles and practices of that party. But it does not consider it immoral and dishonest for the Democratic party to repeatedly break its most solemn pledges to the people. How can any honest man accept such teachings in political morality?"—Tazewell Republican.

We are in no wise responsible for what the Dispatch did in 1885, and The Times was not in existence in that year. But we do not hestate to say now that, in our opinion, the members of the General Assembly acted conscientiously and for the best interests of the Commonwealth when they declined to carry out the party promise to give free books. It was in no spirit of bad faith that this course was pursued, but the rather in a spirit of conscientious discharge of duty and of patriotism. If the editor of the Republican should, in a moment of efferyescent generosity, promise his wife a carriage and horses for a Christmas present, and if he should discover when the festive season arrived that in order to make the purchase he should have to mortgage the furniture and put her and the children on short rations, would be feel that honor required him to "redeem his

As for the Constitutional Convention, that body was not responsible for any promise which the Democratic convention made. But each member was responsible for any pledge which he individually may have made to his constituency, and in honor bound to keep it. We recall that one member said at the time that he had stated in his canvass that if elected to the convention he would vote to have the new Constitution submitted to vote of the people, and, of course, we agreed with him that he was honorably bound to vote in convention agaist proclamation.

By the same token, we now insist tha every Democrat who voted in the State primary last August is under sacred obligation to support the nominees of the party in the November election. What has occurred, pray, to release such e Democrat from his pledge? He knew all the candidates, as well then as he knows them now, and there has been no intima tion that any man was nominated hy fraud. He voluntarily assumed a gentle man's obligation, and he is under a gen tleman's obligation to discharge it in good faith.

"How can any honest man accept the trachings in political morality" of a newspaper which advises otherwise? It is quite certain that no honorable Democrawill take counsel of such a teacher,

The Jamestown Exposition.

In the election of the Hon. Henry St George Tucker as president of the James town Exposition Company, to succeed the lamented Fitzhugh Lee, the directors of that company have made a vigorous move forward in their prosecution of the work Perhaps no Virginian could have brought the same prestige to the enterprise that General Lee added to it, holding, as he cid. a place of peculiar distinction in the hearts of the American people-almost as much in the North as in the South. But as a successor to General Lee we can recall no Virginian who can better fill

cose than does Mr Tucker.

The problem is a difficult one, and perhaps Mr. Tucker fully realizes this fact; it is, therefore, none the less creditable to him that he has assumed such burdensome responsibilities nor none the less incumbent upon all who wish ginia to make a fair show in 1907 to give him all the help in their power.

We have never believed in an expo-

sition, as ordinarily understood, as the proper or feasible form of the celebration of the founding of English civilization at Jamestown. The world seen expositions too often and too recently to be attracted by any novelty in them. But it will be the part of Mr. Tucker and his board to formulate a programme for the summer and fall of 1907 that will attract, entertain and instituct a large attendance of people and fitty celebrate the great event of 1607.

It is very encouraging to know that Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly expressed himself as most favorable to an emphatic and appropriate celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, and the weight of his great influence will be heartly thrown in the scale for a liberal appropriation by Congress and a cordial invitation to the nations of the world to participate.

If, for instance, it should occur to the President to call for a peace congress of the world, to be held then and there, who doubts but that there would be a hearty response! We congratulate both the Jamestown

Company and Mr. Tucker on their selection and his acceptance, and look for a revival of interest in the work and great

Is It War?

Don Cipriano Castro is the enfant terrible of the family of nations. In propor-tion to his political insignificance, his vast aggressiveness is a thing to marvel at. The chip is very rarely off his shoulder. More or less secured by the mutual jeujousies and revalries of the great powers, and impelled by what can only be a personal recklessness and indifference to consequences, he manages to keep his little country in continual hot water It is a cold day when Venezuela is not embroiled in some international wrangle Just now it is France who has aroused Don, Cipriano's ire, and the tension be tween them has become acute. Mr. Castro is accepting the situation with his usual imperturbability, but France is a good deal worried and makes no bones

about saving so. Concessions to the French Cable Company lie at the bottom of the present trouble. Castro made the concessions. and bargained for a quid pro que in the form of certain undertakings on the part of the company. Now he alleged that the company failed to carry out its agreement, and has in retaliation taken possession of some of its property France offered arbitration and Castro scorned it. Finally an entirely new is sue was raised by an official note to M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires, informing him that Venezuela declined to treat with him further.

This is the rather awkward situation in which the matter now rests. France has now not only to enforce the rights of its citizens as represented by the Cable Company, but also to maintain the dignity of her diplomatic representatives. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, is known to have been in conference with the President, and has been ritory was respected. France has this country's authorization to take such disciplinary measures as she sees fit. short, as a pert paragrapher has put it, is quite willing to look the other way.

This, however, is precisely what France

does not want to do. As a Washington special to the New Orleans Times-Democrat points out, France's experience in trying to discipline smaller countries disagreeable; and in general the punitive expedition, while no doubt occasionally necessar to the maintenance of na tional dignity, is only too likely to prove an expensive and unsatisfactory under taking. In the case of Vonezuela, such an expedition would be peculiarly embarrassing, in that geographical considerations would make a mere naval demonstration ineffective, unless followed by a landing of troops and a real invasion. And thirdly, France has to face the fact that any military operations in Venezuela are likely to interfere with that percentage of La Glayra and Puerio Cabello customs receipts which England. Germany and Italy, as the preferred creditor nations, are now enjoying. That these countries would view such an interforence with their revenues with per fect complacence is hardly to be untiefpated.

Yet what is France to do? Castro maintains his position in the most an-noying way, declining to retract, apologize or treat further, France, 100, has a position that she must, for her own self-respect, uphold, and should the Venezuelan hold to his present policy, it looks as if she must, despite herself, deliver an ultimatum and prepare for war,

Labor and the Laws of Trade.

We have read with interest the card of our friend, the Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, in explanation of his sermon of last Sunday on the labor question. Mr. Jones says in general terms that what he insists upon is an equitable division between the employer and the employee of the profits derived from the labor and capital invested. Every fair-minded man is in accord with him in this view, but there are many things to be taken into consideration. All sorts of profit-sharing schemes have been attempted, but as a rule they have proven to be failures, for the simple reason that it is impracticable for employer and employee to enter into a co-partnership arrangement that will at all times and under all circumstances be fair to both sides. If conditions were always the same, if profits were always the same under all conditions, the profit-sharing arrangement might be made satisfactory all round. the place and combines in himself more | But an enterprise which pays handsome-

of the elements necessary to insure suc- ly this year may full to show any profits whatever next year, Indeed, may be run at a loss. The workingmen are quite willing to share in the profits so long as the profits are good, but, naturally, they are not willing to share in the losses, fo the man who is dependent upon his labor for his daily bread is not able to work for nothing. Mr. Jones will find if he investigates that workmen are not willing to bind themselves for a term of years to take pot-luck with their em ployer, prospering when he prospers, and losing when he loses. It often happens in times of great prosperity that the mer who do the work do not get their fah share of the profits, but it also happons in times of business depression that the workmen get their wages while the employer gets nothing, and sometimes conducts his pusiness at a loss.

For these reasons it has been found to be the best rules to let the natural laws of trade have free course. Whenever that is the case, wages and profits will, on the average, adjust themselves, each other. The main trouble is that laws are made which give this class or that class an advantage and which interefere with the fundamental principle of Democracy, of equal rights and opportunities to all and special privileges and benefits to none. If that principle be only carried out in the spirit as well as In the letter of it, every man in this country, whether he be employer or cinployee, will come pretty near getting what belongs to him, no more and no

Our Decoration Day.

Some of the business houses are al ready decorated for the President's visit and the promise of general decoration throughout the business districts is excellent. But we hope that the decorato those sections. Private residences, especially those along the line of march, should be decorated in honor of our distinguished visitor.

The parade will form on Main Street, the infantry resting on Fifteenth, facing south. More specific details as to the formation itself will be published later The line of march will be up Main Street to Fifth, thence to Franklin and along a brief half at the hotel the march will be resumed and the President will be escorted to the Capitol Souare, where he will speak. This time the parade will move out Jefferson Street to Broad, down Broad to Ninth, and thence to Bank where the column will halt. The President and his party will approach the speakers' stand from Bank Street, After the exercises at this point are concluded the line of march will be up Ninth Street to Grace and thence to Adams, where the parade will be dismissed.

It will be seen from this that the parade will pass through a large portlo of the residence district and every house along the line should be decorated. We do not mean by this to say that house holders should go to any considerable expense, but it will cost very little to full of golden rod, brown-eyed susans and flags and at this season the fields are full of golden, brown-eyed susans and other wild flowers, which may be had for the gathering. It is easy, therefore to decorate every residence along the line of parade and it would be a becoming compliment to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt comes to Richmond not of his own accord, but upon our invitation. He comes as our guest, and, it should be a matter of pride with us to show him every possible mark of courtesy and hospitality. Newspapers from other sections will have representatives here to report the occasion and some of ture of richmond pictures in the next edi-Roosevelt's occasion, but Richmond's occasion, and Richmond should show herself to the best possible advantage, as becomes the capital city of Virginia the former capital of the Southern Con-

The Cost of the Prinary.

"It occurs to us," says the South Boston News, "that under the present system of assessments of candidates in primaries is a failure. Any system of nominations that will debar a person on account of cost from being a candidate for office will not be tolerated by the people of Virginia,"

We confess that we were somewhat startled at the large expense accounts rendered by the candidates in the late Democratic primary, but we would direct the attention of our South Boston contemporary and the public generally to the fact that the actual expenses of election as indicated in the assessments of the several candidates, were very small as compared with the aggregate. The chief expenses were for traveling, for postage, for clerk hire and advertising, and it is not fair to charge these altogether against the primary.

If we had held a convention, the canclidates would still have had to make a canvas, and there would have been considerable expenses for traveling, for clerk

hire, advertising and postage. No candidate before the primary was actually compelled to spend any more money in conducting his canvass than he would have been compelled to spend had the nominations been made by convention. But it was a fierce fight and those who entered into it used such means as they deemed expedient to promote their candidacy. Some of them spent more, some

HEAVY TIMBERS For Wharves, Bridges, Tresties, Derricks, Large Buildings and other work requiring Southern LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE. our ten yards, covering seven acres, we carry the LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE, and we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen, Richmond, Va.

less. Senatre Martin's expenses were twice as great as Governor Montague's Mr. Swanson's nearly twice as great as Judge Mann's, and Mr. Willard's considerably more than Mr. Swanson's Therefore, it is not fair to denounce the primary and declare it must be abandoned simply because it has proven to be ex pensive to the candidates. never thought that it was just or good public pulley to compel the candidates to pay the expenses of the election itself, and before another primary is held, some means must be devised to relieve then of that burden. But as to the persona expenses of the candidates they must be borne by the candidates themselves, no matter what method of nomination w may adopt. Must we abandon our regular elections and choose our officers of government by mass-meeting simply be cause it cost money to conduct them?

Free Books for Negro Children.

In calling the attention of the Virginia ax-payers to the fact that the Republican proposal to supply free books to the pupils of the public schools would mean free hooks to negro children, as well as to the white children, we have not meant to excite race animosity nor to show an unkind spirit towards the negro. Wherever it has been seriously proposed to divide the school funds in Virginia and give the negro children that part of it which the negro race, pays into the public treasury, this paper has raised its voice in protest and resentment. We are proud that Virginia has dealt fairly and generously with the negro race ir providing schools for the education of negro children, and we have no doubt that the money thus expended was wel invested. If the negro children of this State had been allowed to grow up in ignorance, without any training or disci pline, heaven only knows what a state of affairs we should have had.

But it is fair and it is reasonable and It is judicious that the negro should be made to pay as much as he is able towards the support of the public schools and the white tax-payers should not be called upon to give the negro more than is necessary. Under the present law the local authorities are required to supply free books to indigent children, and there is no discrimination between the races On this account the city of Richmond paid last year nearly \$1,000. We do not know how much of this went to the negro race, but the negro children got their fair proportion. Every negro child who was unable to purchase books was supplied with books at the public expense, but it is shown from this very fact that most parents, blacks as well as whites, are able to pay for books, and we cannot see any reason why the State should supply free books to those who are

To sum it all up, we are perfectly will ing that the negro children shall have their schools at the public expense, and we are perfectly willing that negro chil dren who are unable to purchase books shall have them free of cost, but we are unwilling that white tax-payers shall-be called upon to give books to those negro children whose parents are abundantly able to pay for them. There is nothing unkind in that. Indeed, it is to the negro's interest to make him as independent as possible.

A Hint to Richmond Jobbers. The Star copied from the Richmond Times-Dispatch a few days ago an arti-cle about the spiendid wholesale trade of Richmond. A Wilmington dealer drop-ped in to get the address of some Rich-mend Jobbers, but falled to find any advertisement of the kind in The Times Dispatch. It seems that our esteemed contemporary is dding a great deal for branch of business that doesn't appreciate the value of a good advertising medium.—Wilmington, N. C., Star,

Richmond jobbers will please take note of this kindly admonition and govern themselves accordingly.

Battle of Fredericksburg. The very interesting article on

Confederate Column page on the "Greatest of Battlefields," was written by Rev. Dr. W. R. L. Smith, pastor of the Second Baptist church, of this city, but by an oversight in making up that page his name did not appear originally written for Kind Words, a Baptist Church paper published in Nashville, Tenn.

God in All Things.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"He sendeth the springs into the valleys which run among the hills. * * He watereth the hills from his chambers.

* * * He causeth grass to grow for the cuttle and herb for the service of man."—

Be olying 12 Li Ps, civ:10, 13, 14.

Where does God come in? Everywhere, When? Always. Between the faith that perceives God in all history, all phenome na, all experience and the unfaith that sees Him in none, we can see no middleground.

He is in the earthquake which shattered Lisbon, no less truly than in that which destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah. He was in the cloud which hid the es caping American army from their pursuing foe after the battle of Long Island, no less, than in the cloud which hid the escaping Israelites from the pursuing host of Egypt at the Red Sea. His presence makes the pine forest of our mountains, as sacred as cedars of Lebanon,

As He is in all physical phenomena, i is He in all human experience. He is with the prophets of the twentieth century after Christ, as truly as with the prophets of the centuries before Christ. He who inspired Bezabel with wisdom and understanding, and knowledge of all manner of workmanship to adorn the Temple, was also the inspirer of Michael Angelo also, and Christopher Wren,

The God of the plowman whom Isalah worshipped, because He "doth instruct him aright and doth teach him", is no nim aright and doth teach him", is no less the companion and guide of the American farmer.

It is as true now, as it was centuries ago, when the Book of Deuteronomy was written, that the word of God is not in heaven, that we should ascend up after it, nor beyond the seas, that we should go afar in quest of it, but it is, "very

night unto thee. In thy mouth and in thy heart that thou mayest do it."

If God were not in America to-day, it would be of little service to us that He wolked the hills and plains of Palestin twenty centuries ago! die is either all, and in all or-He is not. He is every-where, or nowhere. His is the force that dominates all forces-the Life that gives and is in all life. All the natural is also supernatural. There is the same evidence of God in

humanity that there is of God in nature. The unity of design is as true in the one as in the other. History is not a num ber of involved, and haphagard events Through all the ages," the increasing purpose runs. History is the evolution of a new-created world out of a chaos of contradictory and conflicting purposes. Humanity is an orchestra playing at a great composition under the leadership of one master mind. The musicians are stupid and cannot read the score, or they are wilful, perhaps, and will no lead the score, And yet, even now, there In some harmony and progress toward a better harmony in the future. Thus I h made clear to the thoughful observer that there must be a wise leader, and a full score somewhere, and that by and bye there will be a grand completed symphony. Yet even in this epoch (which ig but a poor, disjointed rehearsal), every note played aright is a divine note; every aspiration toward harmony is divinely inspired; every noble discontent is a divinely ordered dissonance.

The desire for peace is divine, and the peace which follows is divine. The prayer is divine, and the answer, is also divine. The noble resolve is divine, and the effective achievement is divine.

But you ask, "May not the mind alone do that?" Yes. But what the mind does, God does. No man has power apart from God, for "in Him we live and move, and have our being." This is no new theology. It is the old theology of the Bible, "Power," says the Psalmist, "belongeth unto God," and He giveth

power to His people.

The electric currents are His-but Ho intrusts to men their direction. The nerve currents are equally His, and equally their direction He intrusts to men. Alactivity of mind, body or health, has but one dynamo-God. Man is only allowed to ditect the current.

Blessed is that man, who knows, that he is living in a divine world, and so uses the divine forces of the world of society, and his own soul in divine fellowship, and for divine ends.

The following extractd is taken from the report of the investigation of the New York Mutual:

"During Mr. McCurdy's testimony I was brought out that George Raymond, n brother of Charles H. Raymond, was the general agent for New Jersey; that Howard Lewis, the general agent for Northern New York, with an office in president, Mr. Granniss, or Mrs. Granniss, that Dr. E. J. Moss, the medical director of the Mutual Life, married a sister of the president of the company and P. Stuyvesant Pillot, an inspector on risks, is a cousin of Lewis Thebaud, son-in-law of President McCurdy and partner of the Raymond firm. As a family affair, the Mutual is most

appropriately named.

There is clamor for "light on the sub ject" of municipal ownership. What's the matter with the Richmond Gas Works? And when the municipal electrie plant comes there is likely to be more light of the same brilliant char

Miss Money, who christened the new battleship Mississippi, has just gotten married to Dr. Kitchen. It is confidently expected that the lucky Kitchen will be permanently improved by the valuable Money thus accruing.

The pot of money that King George aborer found is to be used for lifting he mortgage on the new parsonage. The laborer gets nothing but the pleasant consciousness that he has showed himself worthy of his hire.

If you are planning to enjoy an hour's chat with the President over one of your wife's cigars, don't fall to ring up your bookseller and order "The Winning of the West" and the collected works of Ernest Thompson-Seton Seton-Thompson.

If the principle of protection could be stretched to cover his little boom, our good Secretary of the Deficit would probably be willing to get down off the stump.

At the risk of making a bore of ourseives, we again remind you that a day on the clothes line will help to rid 'em of that camphory smell.

If the head of your insurance company doesn't happen to be your uncle or your grandga, you can at least-and your fu ture demands it-marry his daughter.



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THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Fair Bunday; warmer in the interior; Monday fair, warmer fresh cast to south winds on the coast.

North Carolina—Fair Sunday, warmer except in extreme east portion; brisk northeast winds; Monday fair, warmer.

Conditions Yesterday. | Record | R

Thermometer This Day Last Year

Conditions in Important Cities. | An of the last o Clear
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P. clouds
Rain
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Miniature Almanac. October 8, 1905. HIGH TIDE. Sun rises.... 6:12 Sun sets.... 5:44 Moon sets 1:28

RHYMESFORTODAY

The Sweet Days of Boyhood.

I bought a little fountain pen I'd play and run and run and play.

Because I know it is such fun recense I know it is such fun To do the thing a boy kin does To run and play and play and run is grand—at least it useter was, So, selzing now my pen with joy, I write: I Wisht I Was a Boy.

And there is reason in my wish
That once again a boy was I,
For then I'd play and run and fish,
And such pure pleasure would be
And that's one reason why I write:
I'd Like to Be a Hoy To-Night. But there are many reasons more
Why boyhood now would seem O. K.,
For I'd then run and play some more,
Yes, play, run, fish and fish, run, play,
Ah, how ten hours would seem like one
If I tould fish and play and run.

If I could play and run-I wish So much that I could fish, run, play, And now and then could play, run, fish; These are the Joys (ah, Joyous joyst) That come to running, playing boys.

And shall I add on several more Good reasons why? Well, I don't think!
This thing in truth's become a bore.
And then my pen's run out of ink;
Besides, I've filled my space to-day,
And now I guess I'll run and play.
H. S. H.

Vacation

Senator Shugar—Hi, Senator. Senator Steele—How are you, Senator? Senator Shugar—Where'd you spend your vacation? I spent mine in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado Senator Steele-I spent mine in the grand jury's room.-Houston Chronicle.

Naming No Names.

"I'm glad I don't live in Germany right said the man who was trying to ecupy three seats at once in the street ar, "Im afraid of cholera." "No doubt ou are." said his you are," said his neighbor, savagely. know a farmer who had a whole dr dle of it the other day."-Cleveland Leader.

Penelope's Dull Summer.

Penelope-"Did you have a nice sea

and Country.

Not a True Sport. Sandy, having been asked if Mr. Meadoweraft was a golfer, replied: "West, no, not a real one. He missed a same to be

born."-Chicago Record-Herald, Sarcasm.

Tom-What makes your Saphend so popular with the girls?

Dick—Give it up.
Harry—He must know how to make some new kind of fudge.—Housdon Chronicle.

The Jewish and Christian Reli-

gion.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch;

Sir,—The Jewish people existed for nearly 1,500 years before the birth of Christ. It is uncertain what their influence was during that period upon the civilization of the world.

At the beginning of the Christian ora. Palestine was a Roman province. The world was pagan. Christ came into the world, discluded a few plain common.

Palestine was a Roman province. The world was pagan. Christ came into the world, discipled a few plain, common men, and did before them and disbelleving Jews, signs and wonders that demonstrated His sovereignty over every law of nature; was crucified, buried and resurrected to life. His disciples and followers gave evidence of their sincerity of their belief in him by submitting, to death in the most hideous forms, rather than deny their faith in Him. To-day, all that is valuable in civilization—that liberty upon which it is founded—that freedom; of thought and action that has given birth to the Ingenuity that has made every inpention and discovery that marks this as the most wonderful age in the world's history, and the result of that light He brought into the world. Preedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, securely of Hig. liberty and property all the golden fruits of His gospel. If the Jew can worship God under "his" own vine and fig tree unmolested in any land, it is where that gospel has shed its glorfous light in all love and pity. His Geopel is all love and soif sacrifice.

It harbors no hatred or malice. Even in the agony of cruel torture and ignominious death it invokes mercy upon its enemics. From "the smallest of ends," it has grown into a great tree, under whose life-restoring shadow, all the nations of the earth shall gather. There is none other like it, neither Indeed can there be.

X. X. X.

Furs.

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Heard and Seen in Public Places

Colonel P. S. Spruell, of Louisburg, N. C., one of the leading lawyers of his State, passed hurrledly through the elly the other day on his way home from a business trip North. He tarried in Richmond between trains and after he had taken a hearty breakfast at the Lexington was buttonholed by a Times-Dispatch man. Colonel Spruell says North Carolina has been on a boom for ten years. Everything booms over there, and the most gralifying thing about it is that the boom has gotten right down to first principles. That is to say the land is booming and the increase in land values in his part of the State within the past few years has been something bordering on the wonderful. There is no such thing nowadays in my county (Franklin), as a kend poor man. If a man owns land in Franklin county, any considerable amount of it, he isn't poor. He is right in the swim,' said the Colonel. He went on to explain that the improved system of farming, the lumber interest, increased immigration and the general hustling methods of the people have brought about this graiffying change in conditions.

By way of illustration, Colonel Spruell related this story from a chapter in his own personal experience: TSomething over three years ago," said he, "I bought a piece of land at auction. I had no idea of buying when I went to the sale, but just put in a bid to help the auctioneer out. The land was knocked out to me at \$555. I paid for it and in less than twelve months I soid it for \$50, I thought that was a pretty good profit and, was disposed to be gleeful over my good luck. A few months ago the man who bought from me and paid me a profit, sold the uncut timber on that same tract of land for \$1,90, and just before I left home the other day he was offered in my presence \$1,200 for the before I lett nome the other day he was offered in my presence \$1.20 for the land from which the timber had been cut. This land boom is not confined to my immediate section, but extends pretty much all over the State. North

A prominent Richmond minister of the A prominent Richmond minister of the gospel, whose name shall not be called hore, had a few remarks to make to the engineer of the "Seen and Heard" column yesterday, and here is just what he said: "Richmond is spreading itself to properly entertain President Roosevelt, That is as it should be; the President Roosevelt, That is as it should be; the propriand dent should be shown all the honor and tality is, and all that. But I don't think he ought to come here and go away with the idea that there are no ministers of the gospel in this good city. On the lists of committees selected to do the honors and give the President a royal welcome and a good time, I don't see the name of a single preacher. Possibly the able gentlemen who are engineering this busior a single present of the second of the sec

Diaz a Beneficent Despot.

There is no more absolute riller in the world to-day than is Porfirlo Diaz, nominally president of the Mexican re-public. He has made himself absolute nominary present of the second of the public. He has made himself absolute ruler by his own personality. If the ideal government is government by the one strong man of his people, the man in whom is concentrated the essence of their life, the man who personifies the best that is in them, then Mexico today has an ideal government. Diaz is Mexico. He is more. He is one of the great men of the world. When his work is fluished his genius will not be measured by the importance of Mexico, as a nation, but by his greatness as a man.-Public Opinion. a man .- Public Opinion.

Same Result.

An Oklahoma girl who advertised for a husband got one, after an expenditure of \$11. He died within a year, leaving her \$10,000. It continues to pay to advertise,—Chicago Record-Herald.

Vigorous Rubbing With Dixie Nerve and Bone Liniment

will cure Sprains, Strains and all Pains. For Neuralgia and all Rheumatic Pains it has no superior. Don't suffer, but persist in rubbing hard and long with Dixle Nerve and Bone Liniment. Large bottles, 25 cents, Trial size, 15 cents.

Owens & Minor Drug Co.